

I am working on a story about EPA incident data surrounding Seresto collars. It is my understanding that there have been a significant amount of incidents surrounding the pesticides in the collars, and I had some questions.

According to a records request of EPA documents, there have been at least 75,000 incident reports involving pets, including 1,698 deaths. Is this a high number? Why is it still sold? Is there any sort of threshold for removing the collar from the market?

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It is my understanding that these incidents do not include the main incident reporting system, which likely has additional incidents. Do you have more information about the number of incidents?

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California toxicologists said the Bayer studies the EPA relied on to approve the collars underestimated the harm to adult dogs and cats.—However, the EPA approved them. What science is there to support these registrations? How can customers know that these are safe to use?

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There have been at least 907 human-related incidents since 2013, according to EPA data. Is this a high number? Is there any sort of threshold for removing the collar from the market?—

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It is my understanding that Bayer knew about these incidents for years, prior to selling dog collars to Elanco. Did Bayer make Elanco aware of these issues when selling the product to Elanco?

EPA does not have information on communications between Bayer and Elanco.

From my understanding talking with former EPA staff, Health Canada denied to approve Seresto because of the incident data. Do you have any response to this?—

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